

WILSON ORDERS CARRANZA TO RELEASE PRISONERS; 15,000 TROOPS TO BORDER

LANSING DISPATCHES NOTE TO CARRANZA

President Wilson Summoned Foreign Affairs Committee Heads to White House for Sunday Night Conference on Mexican Situation.

NOTE IS RECEIVED FROM DE FACTO GOVERNMENT

States That Carrizal Fight Was Direct Result of Soldiers Moving Otherwise Than Towards the Border as Ordered by Carranza and Communicated to General Pershing.

38,000 MILITIAMEN IN EAST GO IN CAMPS

New York.—More than 38,000 of the 128,000 National Guardsmen of the Department of the East, comprising 22 states east of the Mississippi and District of Columbia, were in mobilization camps Sunday night, six days after the call was issued, according to the report forwarded to the War Department by Major General Wood, commanding the department. Of this number Massachusetts contributed 8,000 and New Jersey 5,000.

Washington.—A demand for the immediate release of the American troops taken prisoner at Carrizal coupled with a stern notification that the United States expects an early statement of the purposes of the Carranza Government was telegraphed to Mexico City by Secretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the State Department received a communication from the de facto Government stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than towards the border personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing.

In reply Secretary Lansing requires that the de facto Government transmit a definite statement "as to the course of action it has determined upon," through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military officers."

The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing states, "as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack without provocation whenever they move from their present position despite the friendly mission on which they are engaged and which is re-affirmed in the American rejoinder."

White House Conference. General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington Government is determined that the de facto Government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States.

The note and the military situation of the United States were talked over at the White House by the President with Chairman Stone, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member, and Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Representative Cooper, ranking minority member of the House Committee, was out of the city.

After the conference which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone said the situation was "exceedingly acute." The President had felt it necessary to acquaint Congress with the state of affairs and the action taken, through the Foreign Affairs Committee. It was indicated that he might desire to address a joint session of the House and Senate in a day or two, but would not take this final step until the Mexican Government had been given an opportunity to reply.

Warlike Says Stone. The President told those at the conference of the note from General Carranza avowing the attack on American troops at Carrizal, and of the reply that he had directed to be sent. Senator Stone was very emphatic afterwards in regard to the demand for release of the prisoners. "We must have those men," he said solemnly. The Senator made no effort to hide his own belief that war virtually is here. A final report from General Pershing was necessary, he said, in

order that a clear knowledge of what had happened at Carrizal should be at hand.

"But if they are going to attack our men without cause," he said, "there is only one thing to do. We will never have peace down there until we use force enough to compel it."

There is reason to believe that the military situation may be influencing the Administration's diplomatic course, as well as the desire to make it clear to the world and particularly to the Latin-American Nations that the United States is being forced into warlike measures by hostility of General Carranza.

The War Department is making every effort to speed up mobilization of the National Guard. A few companies have been mustered in. Others will take the oath at once. In 48 hours, probably, a substantial force will be en route to the border to back up General Funston's line.

Must First Be Ready. It may be four or five days, however, before War Department officials would feel safe in withdrawing regulars from the border patrol to form the cutting edge of whatever force they may hurl to the support of General Pershing's column, should aggressive action be ordered.

It seems doubtful that a formal diplomatic rupture will be forced before adequate military precautions are possible, particularly as it has been indicated that quick, drastic action, is President Wilson's desire should General Carranza force the use of the army against him.

Mr. Wilson's visitors sought light on these questions. Specific figures were not available as to the garrisons at various border towns, the number of guardsmen who have responded to the President's call, or the time that would be required to get the entire force to the border. These details have been left to the War Department and Secretary Baker was not present at the conference. The general situation was presented, however, and there is reason to suppose that the Foreign Affairs Committee approved the President's course.

No Talk of Mediation. One fact as to the conference is significant. There was no discussion of the possibility of mediation. The subject was not mentioned either by the President or his callers, Senator Stone said.

This statement came in the face of a formal notification to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, by his government, that it approved the principle of mediation as proposed by several Latin-American countries. Mr. Arredondo expected early authorization to begin conversations with his Latin-American colleagues here, in an effort to divert the crisis to peaceful channels.

There was no indication that any diplomat had attempted to sound Secretary Lansing in this respect.

It is known, however, that he holds that the United States has nothing to mediate since its only object is the protection of its own borders. He has formally notified all Latin-American diplomats that the Washington government has no aggressive purpose toward Mexico, but is resolved to free its citizens along the border of the danger of bandit raids.

BRINGING A LETTER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Paris.—A Madrid dispatch to The Temps quotes The Imparcial as reporting that President Wilson will receive a message from the German Emperor in the same manner as did King Alfonso. This statement is included in an interview which the representatives of The Imparcial had with the German naval attaché, von Krohn, who declared that the bringing of letters of the King of Spain by a German submarine could not affect Spanish neutrality, which the Germans respect. The Spanish newspapers, the dispatch adds, demand that the government take measures to prevent a repetition of the submarine incident.

Presents Mediation Offer.

Washington.—Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, acting on the behalf of several South and Central American republics, has presented to Secretary Lansing an offer already accepted "in principle" by General Carranza to mediate in the crisis with Mexico.

SOME MARYLAND GUARDS HAVE A "YELLOW STREAK."

Baltimore.—About 140 members of the Maryland National Guard in camp at Laurel refused to take the oath containing the three years reserve clause. Several of them were banded together and strips of yellow tied to their uniforms. They were marched through the company street, while their comrades yelled "see the yellow streak in them!"

MOREY, LEFT TO DIE, MAKES WAY TO U. S. TROOPS

AMERICAN CAPTAIN SENDS LETTER TO PERSHING DESCRIBING CARRIZAL AMBUSH.

FIRST SURVIVORS TELL OF BATTLE AT CARRIZAL

Captain Lewis Sidney Morey of the Tenth Cavalry Wires His Wife That He is Safe on the American Line of Soldiers.

San Antonio, Texas.—Left to die of loss of blood and thirst, two miles from the scene of the encounter between Mexican and American troops at Carrizal, Capt. Lewis Sidney Morey of the Tenth Cavalry has made back to the American lines.

General Funston received by telephone from Mrs. Morey, now at Austin, Tex., the following message which reached her by wireless from the field:

"Somewhere in Mexico. Am back on the line with two men, safe."

"SYDNEY." That, according to Mrs. Morey, was the manner in which Captain Morey signed all communications to her. A letter from Captain Morey written while hiding in a hole near the scene of the fight at Carrizal, after his men had been broken and scattered by the Mexican force, was received by General Funston through General Pershing.

Letter Tells of Ambush.

In that letter Captain Morey had described how, fearing an ambush, the American troopers had advanced in battle formation on the Mexicans who had come out from Carrizal during a purely over permission for the Americans to pass through the town; how the Mexicans had opened fire, and how the remaining Americans had been forced to retreat and scatter, each for himself. Army officers here hope that the return of Captain Morey will serve to provide the missing links in the story of the encounter at Carrizal and determine the fate of each member of the little reconnoitering expedition.

How Captain Morey managed to make his way to the American main column, a distance of more than 80 miles, is unknown here, but it is inferred he was picked up by a detachment of the rescuing force sent out by General Pershing. He was without food or water in a desert country and it is believed his sufferings must have been intense. Nothing to confirm rumors of a clash between Pershing's men and the Carranzistas was received by General Funston tonight and all was reported quiet along the border.

Left to Die in Desert.

Captain Morey wrote his letter at 9:15 a. m., June 21, while hiding in a hole about 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. Captain Morey was wounded and had another wounded man with him. The three unwounded men were picked up by a detachment under Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, Jr., of the Tenth Cavalry and the letter brought to General Pershing today.

Captain Morey was left to die upon the desert from thirst and his wounds. The men abandoned him at his own orders. The three unwounded men had carried him, according to their stories, to Lieut. Meyer from the hole where he had hidden and made their way nearly two miles from the battlefield.

They were forced to stop and Captain Morey, believing himself hopelessly wounded, ordered them to leave him. They also thought him about to die from loss of blood and thirst and obeyed.

Vague About Details.

The stories of the rescued men told to Lieut. Meyer were vague about the details of the fight, according to General Pershing's report to Gen. Funston.

Captain Morey's letter told of the joining of Troop C under Captain Charles T. Boyd and Troop K under his own command at Ojo Santo Domingo, June 20, and the advance together toward Carrizal June 21. He arrived in an open field a mile from Carrizal at 7:35 in the morning. There they halted and Captain Boyd sent a courier into Carrizal asking permission of General Felix Gomez to enter the town, saying he was going to Villa Ahumada. Gomez replied that he would not be allowed to enter the town, but might make a detour around it.

Fearing that they were about to be trapped by the Mexicans which had sallied out from the town during the battle, the American troops deployed in battle formation, mounted and moved forward. The Mexicans then opened fire. Captain Boyd ordered his men to dismount and return the fire, the engagement lasting about an hour.

Captain Morey's Letter.

Following is the text of Moray's letter: "Carrizal, Mexico, June 21, 1916, 9:15 a. m.—To commanding officer, Ojo Santo Domingo: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 p. m., June 20. Met C troop under Captain

PRESIDENT PLEASED.

The President expressed to callers his appreciation of the announcement of the business houses throughout the country that their employees would be permitted to serve with the National Guard without loss of salaries or positions. Several employers have sent such announcements direct to the White House. To one New York company whose offer reached him he wrote:

"The patriotic response of the business men of America in the present unusual circumstances of the country has been what I, personally, confidently expected it would be, and it affords me genuine pleasure to have this opportunity to express my admiration and gratification."

Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 a. m., reaching open field to southeast of town at 6:30 a. m.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time."

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez sent a written message that Captain Boyd could bring his force in town and have a conference. Captain Boyd feared an ambush. He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired."

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed C Troop on the left in line with skirmishers, one platoon of K Troop platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear."

Opened Fire at 300 Yards.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire and a strong one before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run. To make a long account short, after about an hour's fire in which both troops had advanced C Troop to position of Mexican machine gun and K Troop closing in slightly to the left. We were very busy on the right, keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear and led our horses off at a gallop."

"About 9 o'clock one platoon of K Troop which was on our right fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west and then together with some men of C troop who were there these men scattered."

"I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after fight started, so men I saw stated."

"I hid in a hole 2,000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me."

"Morey, captain."

Comment by Pershing.

In transmitting Captain Morey's letter General Pershing said:

"The three men referred to by Morey are the three men who had above message in their possession. The wounded man was from C Troop shot through the knee. Lieutenant Meyer reports that the three men were rather vague as to where they had left Captain Morey, but stated that on the night of the twenty-first they had carried him two miles, that Morey became weak, could not go further and told them to leave. Meyer reconnoitered 20 miles east of Santa Maria, but found nothing. Out of grain and forage, horses in bad shape, had to return."

Have been ordered, a shortage for a few days is almost a certainty.

Colonel Stanley received orders to go into the open market and buy at market prices anything needed. Shoes are needed more than anything else, he said, but it was stated there was little likelihood of any adequate supply being available in less than thirty days.

NATIONS PREPARE FOR CARE OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

London.—American affairs in Mexico will be taken over by British diplomatic and consular officials in case of war. Arrangements virtually have been made for the taking over of Mexican interests at Washington by the French embassy.

GERMANY IS NOT INSPIRING CARRANZA TO HOSTILITY

Berlin, via London.—From a highly competent source the Associated Press received authority to deny completely tales which have reached here from the United States intimating that the German legation in Mexico City is inspiring Carranza to hostility to U. S.

May Pension Confederates' Sons.

Washington.—Hereafter sons and grandsons of Confederate veterans are not to be barred from receiving pensions from the Federal government for service in the armies of the United States. Congressmen Ragsdale of South Carolina and Huddleston of Alabama, secured the passage of an amendment that knocks out the clause which heretofore has prevented men from drawing pensions if their father or grandfather served in the Confederate army.

EFFORTS TOWARD MEDIATION FAIL

UNITED STATES SEES NOTHING IN MEXICAN SITUATION TO WARRANT ARBITRATION.

INFORMS LATIN-AMERICANS

In Meantime Militia Preparations are Being Rushed and Congress is Getting Ready for Break Which is Momentarily Expected.

Washington.—Efforts toward Latin-American mediation in the Mexican crisis favored by Carranza officials collapsed without having reached the stage of a formal proposal to the United States.

It was made plain by Secretary Lansing to Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, who called with the intention of asking whether the United States would entertain an offer of the services of its southern neighbors to aid in averting war, that the Washington government sees nothing in the situation that would warrant arbitration proceedings. Mr. Lansing talked with the minister for half an hour and it is understood to have told him that the blame for the grave outlook rested squarely upon General Carranza. The attitude of the United States was so fully outlined that Mr. Calderon did not mention directly the original purpose of his visit.

When the Minister left the state department he said the time "seemed inopportune" and that for the present the diplomatic representatives of six South and Central American countries who had approached the Mexican Embassy on the subject of mediation and received assurances that the Carranza Government was favorable to the principle would not tender their good offices to the United States. He indicated that the attempt to arrange mediation might be renewed if General Carranza's reply to Secretary Lansing's last note furnished any basis on which the proposal could be founded.

The United States now is waiting for Carranza's final word in reply to the note demanding release of the prisoners taken in Carrizal and a formal diplomatic announcement of intentions. Special Agent Rodgers reported receipt of the note adding that he had failed in his first efforts to place it in the hands of the Carranza Minister of Foreign Relations.

Meanwhile both Congress and the War Department put new urgency into their preparations for war. There were indications that should a formal break occur during the week, General Funston will be in a position to defend the border adequately and reinforce Gen. Pershing's expedition, although aggressive action may be delayed somewhat.

War Department activities during the day covered a wide field. Supplemental orders to departmental commanders called for greater haste in getting the National Guard to the border. Authorization went out to accept the men under the physical examinations on which they entered the state service, postponing final examination until they are en route or have reached the border. Those found unfit will be sent back at once.

Estimates to cover the pay and maintenance expense of the state troops, totalling \$88,000,000 up to January 1, were laid before Congress. With them went figures of \$13,000,000 for the purchase of horses and mules for army use. The total estimates of the Quartermaster General alone pass the \$100,000,000 mark.

The House passed the annual army appropriation bill after adding \$26,000,000 for emergency purposes during the brief debate that preceded the vote. An urgent deficiency bill carrying \$25,000,000 for National Guard pay, equipment and transportation was framed in committee for presentation to the House.

Railroad representatives were called into conference at the War Department to hasten the shipment of troops and supplies to the border.

GUARDSMEN ARE RUSHING TO MEXICAN BORDER

20,000 Are Due to Arrive in El Paso During This Week.

El Paso, Texas.—Hurried preparations for the reception of thousands of National Guardsmen were under way in El Paso. Military authorities expect approximately 20,000 guardsmen to arrive here before the end of the week, and with the 5,000 regular troops stationed here now, will make El Paso the largest military concentration camp in the United States.

With the entire National Guard of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, approximately 10,000 men, under orders to entrain for El Paso, General Bell said he was making preparations for the housing and rationing of 25,000 so he would be prepared to care for any additional troops sent him.

It is planned that about 5,000 of the state troops, now on their way here will be stationed at Fort Bliss, on the outskirts of the town, while camp sites were laid within the corporate limits of the city for the remaining 5,000.

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